



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 137

16 July 1982

JAPAN

Government To Ask U.S. To Reconsider USSR Sanctions	C 1
Tankers Escape Damage Off Iran's Khark Island	C 1
Government Acts in Face of Iran-Iraq War	C 1
Nationals To Evacuate	C 1
Aid to Iraq Postponed	C 2
Briefs: Calculator Exports to PRC; Hitachi Factories in PRC; Loans to South Korea	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Zambian Military Delegation Tours Country	D 1
Japan's Pacific Community Project Criticized	D 1
U.S., ROK Military Stage 'Provocative' Exercise	D 1
'Speed of 1980's' New Slogan for Economic Development [NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul]	D 2
Correction to KPA General's Combat Readiness Article	D 6

SOUTH KOREA

Return of Captured Fishing Vessel Demanded	E 1
NFA Statement	E 1
Red Cross Message	E 1
HERALD Notes Rising Hostility From Pyongyang [16 Jul]	E 2
Yi Pom-sok Welcomes Idea of Mitterrand Visit	E 3
Yi Pom-sok Reports on Japan Loan, U.S. Visit	E 3
TONG-A ILBO Urges Greater Press Credibility [14 Jul]	E 4
Economic Recovery Projected for Second Half	E 5

KAMPUCHEA

Heng Samrin Greets Souphanouvong on Birthday	H 1
LPDR Trade Delegation Arrives To Sign Agreement	H 1
HCM Youth Union Group Arrives in Phnom Penh	H 1
USSR Paper Publishes Hun Sen Interview [cross-reference]	H 1
Briefs: SRV Dance Troupe	H 1

LAOS

Le Duan Thanks Kaysone Phomvihan for Greetings	I 1
Sisana Sisan Receives Mongolian Party Delegate	I 1
Youth Union Greets MPR Counterpart	I 1
French Envoy Presents Credentials to Souphanouvong	I 1

THAILAND

Sitthi Rejects SRV Charges, Views Pahr Visit	J 1
Sitthi Addresses Refugee Conference 15 July [NATION REVIEW 16 Jul]	J 1

SU ANAKHOT Urges Neutral Stand on Kampuchea [11 Jul]	J 3
SU ANAKHOT: Smuggling Cause of Tension With Laos [11 Jul]	J 3
Maritime Treaty With Malaysia Ratified 15 July	J 4

VIETNAM

Thach Announces Withdrawal, Leaves on ASEAN Tour [AFP]	K 1
Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Arrives 14 July	K 2
Received by Pham Van Dong	K 2
Departs 16 July	K 2
NHAN DAN Hits PRC Reaction to Treaty Proposals [16 Jul]	K 2
Kampuchea Coalition Government Called 'Farce'	K 3
Council of State Confers Orders on Lao Leaders	K 4
NHAN DAN Praises Decoration [16 Jul]	K 5
NHAN DAN Reports on Vietnamese Working in USSR [23 Jun]	K 5
Lao Friendship Delegation Arrives in Hanoi	K 7
Party Greets JCP on Founding Anniversary	K 7
JCP Envoy Gives Reception	K 7
Friendship Group Sends Message on PRC Floods	K 8
Truong Chinh Receives Burmese Ambassador	K 8
Pham Van Dong Receives Outgoing Yugoslav Envoy	K 8
Do Muoi Attends MPR Anniversary Reception	K 8
VFF Delegation Returns From Visit to Bulgaria	K 8

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir's New Economic Policy Examined	O 1
---	-----

PHILIPPINES

Writer Deplores Lack of National Industry [BULLETIN TODAY 13 Jul]	P 1
--	-----

OTHER COUNTRIES

MONGOLIA

Justice Minister, Supreme Court Head Appointed [UNEN 26 Jun]	Q 1
Tsedenbal Awarded Vietnamese Decoration	Q 1

BURMA

SRV Agriculture Delegation Visits Rangoon	Q 1
Army Smashes BCP Opium Refineries in Loi-Lam	Q 1

GOVERNMENT TO ASK U.S. TO RECONSIDER USSR SANCTIONS

OW160835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 16, KYODO -- Japan will ask the United States again to reconsider its tightened sanctions against the Soviet Union which have delayed completion of a Russo-Japanese oil and natural gas project, a high-ranking government official said Friday. He said the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Industry will prepare an official letter "within this week" to persuade Washington to lift the embargo banning shipment of electric logging and other equipment for the project off Sakhalin.

"The project is different from the Yamburg natural gas pipeline project (connecting western Siberia with western Europe)," said the official who asked not to be identified. The Japanese Government has stressed that unlike the Yamburg project, the Sakhalin project had started prior to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The senior government official said the Japanese can be "in a stronger position" than the West Europeans in asking the Reagan administration to exempt the Sakhalin project from the tightened economic sanctions. He added that the Japanese position on the issue will be conveyed through diplomatic channels.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe previously urged their U.S. counterparts to reconsider the matter.

TANKERS ESCAPE DAMAGE OFF IRAN'S KHARK ISLAND

OW151105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 15, KYODO -- Two Japanese supertankers were off the Iranian oil loading island of Khark when it was strafed by Iraqi planes Wednesday night but escaped damage and casualties, the Transport Ministry said Thursday. The two tankers were the 276,000-ton World Bermuda of Japan Line Ltd. with 29 crew aboard and the 258,000-ton CYS Crown of Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. with 25 men.

Ministry officials said Iraqi planes dropped two bombs near the World Bermuda but no damage or casualties were reported. The tanker left the area Thursday morning. The CYS Crown was scheduled to enter port Thursday night but sped to safety at sea after the Iraqi air strike, officials said.

Japanese shipowners and unionists, meanwhile, have agreed that no Japanese ship will be assigned to Khark Island for the time being.

GOVERNMENT ACTS IN FACE OF IRAN-IRAQ WARNationals To Evacuate

OW160313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 16, KYODO -- The Japanese Embassy in Baghdad called on Japanese residents in the Basra region of southern Iraq to evacuate temporarily in the face of an Iranian invasion, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Ambassador to Iraq Hideo Kagami summoned some 90 representatives of Japanese firms Thursday noon (local time) and recommended them to allow their employees to leave the endangered region, according to the ministry.

An earlier report said there were some 450 Japanese residing in the Iraq's second largest city at the time of the Iranian invasion last Tuesday. Meanwhile, two embassy officials Friday were sent to Basra to coordinate an evacuation.

Kagami Thursday asked Iraqi authorities to provide necessary assistance to guarantee the security of the Japanese residents, the ministry said.

Aid to Iraq Postponed

OW160840 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 16, KYODO -- Renewed fighting between Iran and Iraq has forced Japan to postpone extension of yen 6.3 billion (\$24.6 million) financial aid to the Baghdad government, a highly-placed government source revealed Friday. He said the Japanese Government is prepared to extend the amount to help Iraq purchase medical facilities "at an appropriate date."

But the current war has inevitably delayed implementation of an official Japanese pledge of assistance of non-military nature to Iraq, the source said. He predicted that the Tokyo government will extend yen 6.3 billion "eventually" regardless of the conflict.

BRIEFS

CALCULATOR EXPORTS TO PRC -- Tokyo, July 16, KYODO -- Sharp Corp. said Thursday it had signed a contract to export 3,000 kits for personal computers and 250,000 others for desk-top electronic calculators worth yen 600 million (\$2.3 million) to China for assembly in the country over the next six months. A spokesman for Japan's top maker of desk-top electronic calculators said the contract was signed with a purchasing mission from China National Machinery Import and Export Corp. that visited Japan in June. He said the deal was concluded on condition Sharp extends technical aid to China. The kits will be shipped this fall to three plants in Beijing, Hangzhou and Chanxi, the spokesman said. Sharp will shortly receive two engineers from each plant for training and the company will send engineers to China when assembly starts, he added. Likewise, Casio Computer Co., another leading Japanese electronic desk-top calculator maker, said that it had concluded similar contract with China but declined to reveal the details at the moment. China had resumed the import restraints in February on the finished products in the hope to consolidate its own production knowhow. Industry sources said that the exports of similar kits would continue to grow to China in the future. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 15 Jul 82 OW]

HITACHI FACTORIES IN PRC -- Tokyo, July 15, KYODO -- Hitachi Ltd. has completed two color television plants in China, company officials said Thursday. The Shanghai color television assembly factory, with an annual production capacity of 200,000 sets, is to be handed over to the Chinese Thursday. The color television tube factory in Xianyang of Shanxi Province, capable of producing 960,000 units a year, will be handed over next Monday. The two factories, contracted through China's National Technical Import Corporation, have undergone test operation since early this year and will immediately start full operation upon delivery. China will drastically improve color television producing capabilities with the two factories, they said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 15 Jul 82 OW]

LOANS TO SOUTH KOREA -- Tokyo, July 15, KYODO -- A group of five Japanese financial institutions has signed a contract to extend yen 5 billion (\$19.5 million) in loans to Korea Exchange Bank, the Bank of Tokyo said Thursday. The participating banks are Fuji, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Sanwa banks with the Bank of Tokyo as the agent in charge of administrative matters. The five banks will extend an equal amount of credit to the state-run Korean bank. Half of the 10-year loan will carry an interest of the long-term prime lending rate plus 0.2 percent per annum which will be reviewed every three years. The other half will bear an interest of the long-term prime lending rate plus 0.1 percent to be reviewed every year. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 15 Jul 82 OW]

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRY

SK160418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA) -- The government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian armed forces, visited Mangyongdae on July 15.

It was accompanied by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

The delegation called at the Korean Revolution Museum on July 14.

The delegation visited the Grand People's Study House on July 13. After making a round of it, the head of the delegation said:

We extend warm thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for providing such grand study house to the Korean people.

Long live the great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Cong-il!

The delegation called at the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs and a unit of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard of the factory where Comrade Ho In-kom works.

JAPAN'S PACIFIC COMMUNITY PROJECT CRITICIZED

SK160833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA) -- The "Pacific community" projected by the Japanese ruling quarters is a rehashed version of "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," declares NODONG SINMUN in an article Thursday.

The author of the article says: The real purpose of the formation of the "Pacific Community" is to bring countries of the Pacific region under the economic domination of developed industrial states, particularly of Japan, and, furthermore, bind them in political and military bondage.

Japan's trade with Pacific nations accounts for more than 50 per cent of its total and she buys the greater part of major raw materials and fuel from Southeast Asia. And the southern sea route with the Strait of Malacca as its gateway is one of Japan's most important routes. These conditions compel Japan to think much of the Asian-Pacific region. Hence her scheme is to frame up a "cooperative body" under her control while stepping up her economic infiltration into countries of this region under the cloak of "cooperation."

Noting that the United States supports the founding of the "Pacific Community" for military reasons, the paper says: Not in a position to give economic backing to countries of this region single-handed, the United States seeks to take hold on these countries by capitalizing on the economic potential of Japan.

U.S., ROK MILITARY STAGE 'PROVOCATIVE' EXERCISE

SK160348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique on July 14 staged a provocative war exercise called "exhibition exercise of three-stage, treble bridge assembling" at a unit of the puppet army, according to a report.

This military exercise was reportedly aimed to "quickly support the manoeuvre" of a unit under "conditions of real war." It was the first of its kind to be staged in the field army, said the report.

The "commander of the South Korea-U.S. Field Army" incited the war fever on the spot of the military exercise, stringing out a balderdash about "someones aggression," "unity of the South Korean and U.S. forces" and the like.

The South Korean puppet clique on July 14 announced that "blackout training" against something like "a surprise attack" and "training for restoring order" in case of a night bombing would be staged late this month in 50 cities and 18 county-seats throughout South Korea.

'SPEED OF 1980'S' NEW SLOGAN FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK132340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2229 GMT 12 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 July editorial: "A New Torch for the Creation of the Speed of the 1980's"]

[Text] Today, a new spirit of advance and upsurge is prevailing in all sectors of the people's economy. In this magnificent circumstance, a torch of new innovations is ablaze in the metallurgical industry sector. As has already been reported, the working class and employees of the Kim Chaek Steel Mill recently held a meeting to thoroughly implement the instructions great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently gave them and to unanimously rise in the struggle to brilliantly perform the task assigned them.

Upholding the militant demand of our party to once again enact a great upsurge in socialist construction, the steel workers of the Kim Chaek Steel Mill chanted the slogan for creating the speed of the 1980's with the spirit they displayed at the period of great Chollima upsurge. This is very good. The aim of this slogan is to fulfill, ahead of schedule, this year's plan and the Second 7-Year Plan by once again enacting a great upsurge in socialist construction -- just as a great revolutionary upsurge was enacted with the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1956 as momentum -- and achieving the goals of the 10-point prospective plan for the 1980's without fail, thus strengthening the country's political and economic might in various ways and epochally improving the living standards of the people.

The slogan has greatly and vigorously encouraged all the people throughout the country to struggle to create a new speed of advance -- the speed of the 1980's. Creating the speed of the 1980's is an indispensable requirement for enacting a new, great upsurge in all sectors of the people's economy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With firm conviction and courage, functionaries and workers of all our government and economic agencies should rise as one in the struggle to implement the new prospective plan for socialist economic construction and enact a new, great upsurge in socialist economic construction by fully mobilizing all potentials.

Today, our people are assigned an unprecedentedly vast task of economic construction. This year is the fifth year of implementing the Second 7-Year Plan. We should implement ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan without fail and make epochal advances in the struggle to achieve the great 10-point prospective goal set by the sixth party congress.

The key to brilliantly achieving the vast task of economic construction assigned us is to advance more rapidly than now. In creating such an advance speed, the metallurgical industry sector occupies a very important position. That the torch of a new, great upsurge has begun to burn in the metallurgical industry sector constitutes an epochal turning point in developing the economy of our country.

The steel height is the most important one in the great 10 prospective goals which we should achieve in the 1980's. Only when we produce large quantities of steel and supply it to various sectors of the people's economy by thoroughly achieving *chuche* orientation in the metallurgical industry sector can we enact and upsurge in socialist construction. Based on an analysis of the initial stage of and prospective for the country's economic development, our party has unfolded a magnificent plan for making a new, great revolutionary breakthrough in the metallurgical industry sector. Accepting such a plan of our party with their burning hearts, the steel workers of Kim Chaek have taken the lead in the struggle to enact a new, great upsurge.

The slogan, which our heroic steel workers have chanted, calling for creating the speed of the 1980's with the spirit displayed in the period of great Chollima upsurge, is a good one which we should uphold today. This slogan intensively reflects the plan of our party and the demand of our people. It also reflects the legal demand for development of the economy of our country. The slogan for creating the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge period inherits the tradition of enacting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction in our country.

We are now building socialism on the height of the 1980's. Compared with the postwar period, the country's economic foundation has been matchlessly strengthened and every condition has turned out favorably. Yet, we still do not forget the postwar period. This is because the revolutionary fighting spirit displayed during this period is very precious.

The postwar period was a historic one in which a great development of revolutionary upsurge was accomplished in our country's socialist construction. At that time, our people, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's slogan "let us run as if we are riding on the Chollima," waged a desperate struggle, with our belts tightened, to overcome hard conditions -- not a single undestroyed brick was available at that time -- and displayed the Korean people's example in economic construction.

In the days of the arduous struggle when we were making greater strides than others, our people, not knowing what nominal capacity or norm meant, went through fire and water to implement the party's plans. In the flames of such a large struggle, numerous miracles and exploits were created, astonishing the people of the world, and our Korea came to be known as a country of Chollima advancing at an extraordinary speed.

Indeed, the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge era was a terrible spirit with which we could, if we willed, demolish a mountain and bury a sea and was a source of driving force which enabled us to establish such a prosperous and powerful socialist country of Korea as today on top of ruins. This being the case, struggling and advancing with that spirit and verve has always been an important factor for endlessly developing socialist economy at a high speed.

The speed of the 1980's is a mighty speed which is made of the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge plus the spirit of the speed battle. This shows that the speed of the 1980's has deep historic roots and that the struggle waged to create such a speed is honorable work which brilliantly inherits the tradition of the great history of the upsurge already created. This is the basic characteristic of a new great upsurge for creating the speed of the 1980's

Today's struggle being waged to create the speed of the 1980's is not a work started from nothing. It has been launched on the basis of the brilliant examples and experiences accomplished in the struggle to create a new speed waged under the leadership of our party.

Always maintaining the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge era, our party has had numerous monumental edifices such as Changgwang street, the Tower of Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph erected since the beginning of the 1980's. In the course of this, unprecedented speed has been created.

To create the speed of the 1980's is to expand and embody in all sectors of the national economy such a speed created in recent years under the leadership of the party. Thus, creating a new revolutionary speed and the speed of the 1980's clearly shows that the history of our country's socialist construction is being inherited on the advancing road under the party's leadership.

Because of this, the slogan raised by the Kim Chaek steel warriors grabs the hearts of the people with strong appeal and influence and gives the people hope and faith. The slogan of "Let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge era" is very wonderful in terms of ideology. The slogan reflects strongly the ardent loyalty of our working class and people who are determined to defend the party and leader and hold them in high esteem. It also is brimming over with the revolutionary spirit of chuche Korea which is moving like a hurricane toward a communist future in the spirit of the speed battle joined the Chollima.

The basic idea of the slogan is to accept, unconditionally, party policy, implement it to the end, maintain the principle of self-reliance in the economic construction and carry organizational work out in a progressive manner. This idea in the slogan is a truth which has been proven in the historic experience gained in the struggle to create a great upsurge and in today's reality as well.

Our party's lines and policies are the only guidelines which should be maintained in revolution and construction. These are the codes which should be observed by all the functionaries and working people in their activity: The party's policies elucidate all the tasks designed to achieve the nation's prosperity, wealth, development and the people's freedom and happiness, and ways to implement these tasks.

This being the case, for the functionaries, party members and working people, nothing is more important than the duty and the honorable work of implementing unconditionally party policies without deviation and letup.

Self-reliance is an inherent revolutionary spirit of communists and a firm guarantee which enables us to rapidly develop the nation's economy, taking the lead. If one depends on others and does not have confidence in oneself, he can neither make best use of his country's rich resources nor raise his national dignity and pride.

The man who carries out assigned economic tasks by himself, with his own technology and available resources, no matter what, is indeed a revolutionary with high socialist patriotism and a clear chuche outlook. Such a man is the one needed in all socialist construction sites, including the metallurgical industry.

As the scale of the economy expands and the level of its modernization and scientization is upgraded, and as the level of the working people's ideology and consciousness is enhanced, organizational and political work become more important. Only when the economic guidance functionaries more meticulously plan organizational and political work and aggressively establish discipline in production can great potential be discovered and a secret be found for success in the struggle for bringing about a new great leap.

Thus, a positive and unconditional spirit about party policies, a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and meticulous and responsible organizational and political work are basic requirements for advance with the speed of the 1980's in all sectors of the national economy.

This is why the steel workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works have made a pledge to adhere to these three principles in obedience of the party's intent and have advanced concrete militant tasks aimed at implementing them. In bringing a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction, objective conditions are no problem. At the time when the great Chollima upsurge was being brought about, the working class of Kangson produced as much as 120,000 tons of steel plate from a rolling machine with a capacity of only 60,000 tons and the working class of Kim Chaek Iron Works produced as much as 270,000 tons of pig iron from a 190,000-ton-capacity blast furnace. None of these were easy achievements. These astonishing miracles and heroic feats were a result of the struggle to unconditionally protect and implement the party's policies by one's own efforts and the organizational work to fully mobilize hidden potential.

The slogan which the steel workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works have put forth at this time shows a spirit to revive the precious lessons and experiences of the great Chollima upsurge in creating the speed of the 1980's. Because of this spirit, the slogan is good for lighting the flames of new great upsurge throughout the nation. Putting forth the slogan calling for creating a speed of the 1980's as of the era of the great Chollima upsurge is of great significance in embellishing the history of the socialist construction.

With the slogan, a key to unprecedented innovation and leaps in the sectors of the national economy has been provided and an even brighter vista has opened for economic development of the country.

When the torch lit by the metallurgical industry has spread throughout the nation, the attainment of the 15-million-ton steel goal and other important heights will be accelerated, the foundation of the self-reliant national economy will be further strengthened, and the people will enjoy a richer and more modern life.

The power of the slogan, which will create out such a great turn in the socialist construction of our country, is its vitality. The vitality of the slogan stems from the powerful political and ideological strength which has been nourished during the struggle for the chuche-orientation of the society and the material and technical foundation established in the course of this struggle. Under the leadership of our party, during the course of the struggle for the chuche-orientation of the society, our revolutionary force has grown and been strengthened as an invincible one in the political, economic and military fields.

Today, the correct leadership of our party and the invincible unity and cohesion of the people, who have firmly rallied around the party, are a decisive factor in a new great upsurge. Tested and forged in the flames of the severe struggle, our party, with bold operations and competent organizational capabilities, is leading the socialist construction of our people along the road of victory. Our people firmly believe that they can do anything when they advance along the road indicated by the party and, thus, they entirely depend on the party for their destiny.

This is the ideological source of the preparedness and determination of our people, who accept the party's militant appeal for a new upsurge in socialist construction as a life-and-death call and turn out vigorously in the struggle to implement it.

The party believes the people can carry out the great program, and the people turn out while accepting the party's intent with all their hearts. Because of this great unity and cohesion, victory in the struggle for a new, great revolutionary upsurge is guaranteed.

Indeed, the slogan calling for creating a speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the great Chollima upsurge is a torch of creation and innovation which enables advance without stagnation and pause and a banner of struggle and exploits, which is filled with the indefatigable fighting spirit and the zeal of youth unyielding in any circumstances.

When we advance with this slogan, we could easily climb a thousand mountains and display to the world the honor and spirit of the fatherland where the great chuche idea has been created. During the course of this vigorous march, the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland will be accelerated and a firm guarantee for the consummation of the chuche cause will be provided.

With the flames of a new great upsurge just lit, our struggle is becoming even more rewarding. Today, we face the heavy task of having the whole nation turn out in response to the appeal of the steel workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, and a great upsurge should be brought about in socialist construction. The party organizations, guidance functionaries of the sectors and units of the national economy, and party members and working people must fully understand the party's intent reflected in the slogan and spur the general advance to implement it.

The struggle for a new great upsurge is an offensive of great economic construction for which the party, the nation and the people must be fully mobilized to wage a speed battle. In this rewarding assault, all must display the spirit of boundless dedication, with peerless preparedness and determination. Otherwise, they cannot defend their guardposts or fulfill the heavy responsibility for the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

As they have always done in the past, the functionaries and working people, with ardent loyalty and revolutionary zeal, must vigorously speed up the march to implement the militant appeal of the party. In particular, the sectors of the national economy must vigorously continue the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions -- a powerful popular movement which was launched and is led by our party -- and must enhance the role of the members of the three-revolution teams.

The 1980's is a period of great significance in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle. In this period the historic Sixth KWP Congress, which put forth a great program of struggle for the consummation of the chuche cause, was held. During this period, we must win a great victory in the overall revolutionary struggle and, in particular, bring about an unprecedented upsurge in economic construction.

Creating a speed of the 1980's in all sectors of the national economy is a sacred task to inherit the cause of the Chollima advance which was launched and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an endlessly honorable task to pioneer the bright future of the fatherland under the leadership of our party. By following the torchlight of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, and turning out as one in the struggle to bring about a new great revolutionary upsurge, let us all glorify the 1980's as a great turning point in the history of the socialist construction of our country.

CORRECTION TO KPA GENERAL'S COMBAT READINESS ARTICLE

The following correction should be made to the item published as "NODONG SINMUN: KPA General on Combat Readiness", which appeared on pages D 2 to D 4 of the DAILY REPORT of 24 June:

On page D 2, at the end of the subslug, the spelling of the author's name should be changed to read "KPA Col Gen Kim Pong-yul"

RETURN OF CAPTURED FISHING VESSEL DEMANDED

NFA Statement

SK160352 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's National Fisheries Administration (NFA) demanded Friday that North Korea immediately return South Korean fishing vessels and crews that it has seized, including the "Masanho" which was abducted by North Korea Tuesday.

Administrator Kim Chong-su said in a press conference that the Masanho with 35 fishermen aboard was kidnapped by North Korean patrol boats while peacefully fishing on the high seas some 272 km (170 miles) northeast of Ullung-do Island.

Describing the abduction as "piracy," Kim called the kidnapping an "unprecedented brutality in the world." Kim said North Korean naval vessels had also attempted to seize the 145-ton "Songjinho" in International waters some 356 km (220 miles) northeast of Ullung-do Island July 5. A total of 453 South Korean fishing vessels and 3,554 fishermen have been abducted by North Korea since the 1953 armistice agreement ending the Korean war. According to Kim, 31 boats and 407 fishermen are detained in North Korea.

The NFA directed fishing vessels operating in the "Taewatoe" fishing ground, where the Masanho was captured, to return to their home ports so that fishermen can be instructed how to prevent the possible recurrence of such incidents. About 500 South Korean fishing boats operate in the Taewatoe fishing ground from July to December, catching 25,000 tons of squid.

In a related action, the Korean Veterans Association urged North Korea to immediately return the Masanho and its crew. In a strongly-worded statement, the association blamed North Korea and called for the immediate repatriation of the fishermen. "We can not hide our indignation over the brutal piracy of North Korea. The communist regime should immediately return the innocent fishermen," it said.

Fishermen in the eastern port city of Sokcho, the home port of the ill-fated Masanho, and Ullung-do Island also joined in the denunciation of North Korea. About 7,000 villagers of Ullung-do Island held a rally Friday morning and urged the communist regime to return the ship and the crew. They also adopted a resolution calling for the return of all fishing vessels that North Korea has kidnapped. Fishermen in Sokcho city also expressed indignation over the abduction and called for the early return of the fishermen.

Red Cross Message

SK160326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- President of the Korea National Red Cross Kim Yong-sik Friday called for the rapid release of South Korean fishermen seized by the North Korean Navy Tuesday. In a broadcasted message that was delivered to his North Korean counterpart Son Sung-pil, Kim accused the North Koreans of "inhumane behavior by capturing a South Korean fishing boat engaged in peaceful operations on the high seas."

According to South Korean fisheries officials, 35 fishermen on board the 114.5 ton fishing boat Masan No. 5 were abducted July 13 by armed North Korean naval vessels as they were fishing in international waters some 272 kms northeast of Ullung-do Island in the East Sea.

Kim asked Son to do his best to return the fishermen to the South and to treat them by Red Cross standards. He added that he expected a positive response from Son.

HERALD NOTES RISING HOSTILITY FROM PYONGYANG

SK160050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Turns Hawkish"]

[Text] The communist regime in North Korea apparently adopted a hardline policy against this republic. A syndrome of Pyongyang's hawkish shift is ubiquitous. Reports had it that North Korea has lately regeared its sabotage apparatus against the South to engineer upheavals during this fall.

North Korea's bellicosity is considered their hallmark. Nonetheless, the recent series of provocative acts both on sea and land augur somewhat different from the past. In its latest piracy, North Korea abducted a South Korean fishing boat Tuesday on the high seas, 170 miles northeast of Ullung-do Island off the east coast. It happened less than 10 days after a North Korean patrol craft attempted to hijack another ROK fishing vessel near the same area.

The North Koreans have waged provocations alternatively by firing on ROK guards in the DMZ. Pyongyang this week seized three Japanese fishing boats operating in the East Sea. The abduction came in the wake of the expiry June 30 of a private Tokyo-Pyongyang fishery agreement.

The Pyongyang regime is bogged down in a dilemma: It seeks to go ahead with the succession from father Kim Il-song to son Kim Chong-il -- a system unheard of elsewhere in the communist world. Backing down from the undertaking, in Pyongyang's eyes, would mean undermining the bedrock of its very existence; it has already put too heavy a weight on setting up the hereditary dynasty. This proposal is not going smoothly -- more so than expected. Pyongyang now faces an unfavorable domestic reaction. Riots that once were inconceivable in the North are now frequently reported. Then there arises the need to divert festering internal attention.

Word is out from Beijing that Kim Il-song will visit Communist China in late August. It would come after Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao's recent visit to Pyongyang -- an occasion some observers regard as a big change in Beijing's policy toward Pyongyang. While in North Korea, Geng visited the DMZ and attended a mass rally calling for an immediate U.S. troop pullout from the Korean Peninsula.

Pyongyang might have another reason to resort to provocation. It wants to make its existence felt more keenly in the world community through whatever means possible. This, in its eyes, would be conducive to getting its intention realized. This would be the case with Beijing now seeking to keep North Korea on its side in its rivalry with Moscow. Kim's Beijing visit may also be aimed to obtain Chinese military aid and a political booster for its domestic dilemma caused by the succession issue. Kim would be shrewd enough to make the best of the Sino-Soviet feud in Pyongyang's interests. Together with this, he might seek an approach toward the United States and other Western countries through the good offices of Beijing. Pyongyang might find it necessary to build a base for negotiations. Kim might believe that his hackneyed call for an American troop withdrawal from Korea, if echoed by Beijing, would play a role in dealing with Washington.

The Reagan administration, unlike its predecessor inclined to phasing out American overseas military presence, has made it known that it will continue realistic strategies on a global scale in the face of ever mounting Russian military threats. In light of this and other evaluations, Pyongyang's gimmick can not pay off. The recent North Korean provocations behoove us to strengthen our security readiness to foil any aggressive plots from the North.

YI POM-SOK WELCOMES IDEA OF MITTERRAND VISIT

SK160852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0814 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea would welcome French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to it, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Friday. "Though the issue has not been discussed through official channels of the governments of the two countries, I would welcome it in principle," Yi said in a National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee meeting. He was commenting on the French Socialist organ LE MATIN's report that Mitterrand will make an official visit to Seoul within several months.

The French Socialist Government is currently considering recognizing North Korea on a dimension apart from the policy of promoting friendly cooperation between Seoul and Paris, Yi said. He said, however, that he doesn't expect the French Government would be impatient of recognizing North Korea in view of the increasing importance it attaches to the Franco-Korean economic cooperation deepened recently.

YI POM-SOK REPORTS ON JAPAN LOAN, U.S. VISIT

SK160922 Seoul YONHAP in English 0909 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has accepted Japan's proposal to loan Korea four billion U.S. dollars at an annual interest rate of 6.1 percent, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Friday. In testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Yi said that he agreed to the four billion dollar amount during his visit to Tokyo last week, coming down from Korea's original request of six billion.

Yi said he has asked Japan to provide the money in the form of soft official development assistance (ODA) and commodity loans, but added that the nature of the loans will be a major stumbling block between the two countries. The foreign minister observed that an early solution to the year-long loan issue will be possible if the two sides reach a compromise on the amount of ODA and commodity loans.

Last April, Japan offered Korea four billion dollars in assistance, including 1.3-1.5 billion dollars in ODA loans. The rest was to be financed by loans from the Japanese Export-Import Bank and other sources. Yi said he requested the increase in ODA loans on the grounds that ODA loans are essential to raise Korea's social overhead capital, a major goal of the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (1982-86).

Referring to his visit to Washington June 27-30, Yi said he conveyed a letter from President Chon Tu-hwan to U.S. President Ronald Reagan when he met Vice President George Bush. The minister added that he renewed Chon's invitation to Reagan to visit Seoul through Bush.

Yi said that Bush assured him that the replacement of the U.S. secretary of state does not signal a change in U.S. foreign policy. Yi also reported that Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the U.S.-Korean relationship is firm under all circumstances.

Minister Yi said that he asked pertinent U.S. officials to increase the amount of U.S. military sales credits to Korea and to improve the terms and conditions of the loans.

TONG-A ILBO URGES GREATER PRESS CREDIBILITY

SK151111 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jul 82 p 9

[Article from column "TONG-A Commentary" contributed by Chong Yon-kwon, member of Commentary Committee: "The Elimination of Mistrust and the Press"]

[Excerpts] Recently, we frequently hear around us such unwelcome words as "a trend of mistrust" and "a society of mistrust." It appears that what is rife is mistrust of the press. Formerly, people were prone to excessively and blindly believe everything in the newspapers. Nowadays, the trend is people expressing incorrigible mistrust of newspapers, saying that they cannot believe any newspaper, that every newspaper reports the same. This is either because the content of official information -- a product of the role of the press -- has failed to meet the demand of citizens, or because of a decrease in the public trust of this information.

The cause of this type of mistrust is always dormant in society. When people find difficulties in their daily life and when society becomes entangled, this cause looms on the surface, fanning the sentiment of mistrust.

It is a generally accepted idea in society that the role and influence of the press is very important in forming public opinion and in leading the people. Sometimes, a situation develops such that people view a news report in a way contrary to what the mass media intended, disbelieving the news report. In leading the public, not only mass communication but also personal communication -- whose influence is no less mighty -- plays a great role. Thus, informal private information, drawing distinctions from the mass media, independently plays a prominent role, spreading various rumors.

The information and views furnished by the mass media are publicly recognized to some degree in modern society. Existing in the minds of many people are those views and desires which they have failed to express through the mass media. The stronger outside control over the mass media becomes, the greater the people's frustration will become in this context. No matter how great this control may be, these views and desires will not be extinguished. Instead, they develop into rumors, exercising formidable influence over the process of forming public opinion. In most cases, these rumors are irresponsible, and the sources of these rumors are unreliable. However, we cannot ignore the fact that these rumors play roles as latent public opinion.

The greater outside control and influence over the mass media becomes, the greater the people's mistrust of and discontent with the mass media will become, along with their mistrust of the outside force. Because the mass media have a role of correctly and faithfully reporting the government's policies and announcements, those people who do not believe in the content of this news coverage will naturally mistrust the government -- the source of the news report.

When the people believe what the government has announced and when they approve and support the government so as to achieve a national consensus, the government can rouse pan-national energy and forge ahead powerfully with its policies.

We need not regard the task of eliminating mistrust -- which has spread in our society like a disease -- as difficult. Truth exists not at a distant place beyond our reach, but in the precinct of our common sense. When both the rulers and the press act honestly and frankly, the people will naturally trust them. Thus, we can eliminate mistrust.

After forming a wartime pan-national cabinet on 13 March 1940, Winston Churchill addressed the British Parliament: To those participating in the coalition cabinet and members of the Parliament I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat. Thus, instead of expecting too much and instead of playing the hypocrite, he honestly and frankly urged the people to make a strenuous effort and render cooperation in a difficult wartime situation.

The more difficult the situation, the more we all should strive to patiently overcome it by eliminating falsehood and mistrust and developing an atmosphere of honesty and trust.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECTED FOR SECOND HALF

SK160220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean economy is expected to gradually pick up in the second half of this year, stimulated by a series of recent economic revitalization measures and favorable trends in the United States and other advanced countries, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) said Friday.

Releasing a report on the nation's monthly economic performance, the FKI said that the business survey index for July stood at 92.5, 0.2 points higher than the figure registered in the previous month.

According to the report, industrial output in July will increase by 0.3 points from June's level to 93.9, domestic demand will rise by 0.4 points to 86.4, and exports will climb 0.2 points to 87.7. Among the products whose demand is rising both at home and abroad are soft drinks, electronic products, confectionery goods, machinery and footwear, and sales of these products are expected to pick up in the second half of the year.

Amid expectations of economic recovery in advanced countries, exports of textiles will grow considerably in the second half of 1982 after an increase of only 1.3 percent in the first six months, according to the report. Construction exports will also rise because of mounting demand in Southeast Asian countries.

The report made gloomy predictions concerning the performances of cement, plywood, fertilizers and petrochemicals. It said that excessive production and slack exports will force some plywood and fertilizer companies to cease operations in the second half of the year.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES SOUPHANOUVONG ON BIRTHDAY

BK160934 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, recently sent a message to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, greeting him on his 73d birthday anniversary. The message says:

On the occasion of your 73d birthday, we have the great pleasure to extend to you best wishes for your good health, happiness and longevity and for new victories in your lofty and noble mission.

With your personal contribution, we are convinced that the fraternal relations, militant solidarity and close cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed fruitfully in the interests of our two peoples and the world's socialist community.

LPDR TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES TO SIGN AGREEMENT

BK160930 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] An external trade delegation of the LPDR led by [name indistinct], deputy chief of the LPDR External Trade Department, arrived in the PRK at noon on 15 July to sign a trade agreement with the Kampuchean side.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade (Chum Iek), acting chief of the PRK Ministry of Trade's Foreign Trade Department; Comrade (Kol Von), deputy chief of the Planning and Foreign Relations Department of the Kampuchean Import-Export Company; and many cadres and personnel. Also present at the airport was Comrade Khampasong Duongsithi, representative of the LPDR Embassy in Kampuchea.

HOM YOUTH UNION GROUP ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK160922 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jul (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization, a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union led by its first secretary Vo Mao, member of the VCP Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh on 15 July for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

It was greeted upon its arrival by Nuch Than, chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization Central Committee. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was present.

USSR PAPER PUBLISHES HUN SEN INTERVIEW

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27 on 2 July publishes an interview by V. Godyna with Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen entitled "Hun Sen: Mutual Trust Is Needed," conducted after Hun Sen's recent official visit to the USSR. The text of the interview is published in the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 15 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

SRV DANCE TROUPE -- Phnom Penh, 4 Jul (SPK) -- A dance troupe led by Vo Minh Quoc, deputy chief of the culture and information service of the Vietnamese province of Hua Giang, recently arrived in Phnom Penh at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture. It gave a premiere performance in Phnom Penh on Thursday, 1 July, and will make a tour of Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 4 Jul 82 BK]

LE DUAN THANKS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN FOR GREETINGS

BK101705 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Message of thanks from Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR]

[Text] Dear Comrade, I am deeply moved at the message of greetings and best wishes that you, Comrade, have conveyed to me. I profoundly thank you, and would like to take this occasion to pledge to you that under all circumstances, I will try my best to promote and strengthen the special solidarity and the great spirit of friendship between Vietnam and Laos so as to make them last forever.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee
Hanoi, 6 July 1982

SISANA SISAN RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATE

BK131141 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 13 (KPL) -- Sisana Sisan, member of the party CC, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, yesterday received Namhain Jambal Suren [name as received], secretary of the "UNEN" organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The discussion was centered on the appraisal of Mongolian assistance and co-operation to Laos. Namhain Jambal Suren arrived here on July 10.

YOUTH UNION GREETES MPR COUNTERPART

BK150947 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 15 (KPL) -- Thonglai Kommasit, head of the mobilizing committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, recently sent a telegram greeting the 61st founding anniversary of the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia [RYLM].

On behalf of the LPRYU and Lao youths, Thonglai Kommasit conveyed warm salutations and fraternal solidarity to the RYLM and the entire Mongolian youth and people. The message hailed the youths' contribution in furthering the national revolutionary tradition in all fields of work in Mongolia. Thonglai Kommasit further thanked the party, government, people and youths of Mongolia for their support and assistance to Laos.

T. Kommasit finally wished for further consolidation of friendship relations and fraternal cooperation between the youth organizations and peoples of the two countries, Laos and Mongolia.

FRENCH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO SOUPHANOUVONG

BK131139 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 13 (OANA/KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos, Jean Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste, on July 12, presented credentials to President Souphanouvong.

In their cordial discussion, the Lao president and the new ambassador exchanged views on the normalisation and strengthening of the diplomatic relations between Laos and France.

President Souphanouvong also wished the new ambassador to successfully fulfill his diplomatic mission on the basis of peaceful coexistence so as to meet the interest of the Lao and French peoples. Phamphai Boupha, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, was also on hand at the ceremony.

SITTHI REJECTS SRV CHARGES, VIEWS PAHR VISIT

BK160400 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Speaking to newsmen, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila rejected Vietnam's allegation that Thailand, the United States and China are trying to overthrow the communist governments in Indochina, saying Thailand has never acted in such a manner or even thought of it. Thailand has a firm stand. Its efforts to seek a political and peaceful solution to problems in this region with the support and cooperation of the United States and China cannot be regarded as an act of collusion.

The foreign minister said the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea has been put forward in a United Nations resolution and thus does not concern Thailand. An election in Kampuchea is a Kampuchean internal affair. Even pro-Heng Samrin candidates can run in that election once foreign troops are pulled out of Kampuchea.

Asked if Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who is chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea, will meet with the ASEAN foreign ministers during his visit to Thailand from 16-19 July, the foreign minister said there will not be a group meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and the Austrian foreign minister. However, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, who made a visit to Austria, will come to Thailand to greet Pahr in Bangkok on 16 July. He and the Austrian foreign minister will probably discuss the Kampuchean question because the Malaysian minister was instrumental in bringing together the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions which led to the successful formation of the Kampuchean coalition government.

SITTHI ADDRESSES REFUGEE CONFERENCE 15 JULY

BK160620 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Jul 82 p 5

["Excerpt" of speech by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on 15 July in Bangkok to the annual conference on displaced persons in Thailand]

[Text] I believe there is no need for me to go back to the origin of the problems of Indochinese displaced persons. Suffice it to say that there were political changes in Laos, Kampuchea and South Vietnam in 1975, resulting in the influx into Thailand of approximately 70,000 displaced persons. This number, however, could hardly match the number of the Kampucheans who have fled the fighting and the occupation of their country by foreign forces into Thailand since the end of 1978. Toward the end of 1979, the number was estimated at approximately more than 300,000 and at the same time another 800,000 were poised along the border waiting for the opportunity to come in.

That was a very said and most critical period for the Kampucheans. Had it not been for the open-door policy of Thailand to grant them temporary asylum pending resettlement in third countries as well as the large-scale emergency assistance mounted by the United Nations agencies and other voluntary organizations concerned, the very survival of the Kampuchean people could have been seriously jeopardized.

Thanks to the active and constructive cooperation among the Thai Government, third countries, United Nations agencies and organizations and voluntary relief organizations concerned, the number of Indochinese displaced persons in holding centres in Thailand has now dwindled down to about 185,000 with approximately 300,000 along the border. Even though the reduction in number could very well be an indication of an improving situation as regards the displaced persons, Thailand continues to view this problem, which was none of her own making, a very heavy burden for a small country with limited resources such as herself. Furthermore, Thailand holds that this is a most important transitional period for the following reasons:

1. The remaining number of about 200,000 Indochinese displaced persons in Thailand, particularly the Laotians and the Kampuchians, are left-overs from those already selected for resettlement by third countries. Most of these people are farmers or unskilled workers who have limited or no contact with the outside world, and thus only a slim chance of being accepted for resettlement.
2. Third countries have, within the past year, laid down new rules and regulations which made it more difficult for the displaced persons to be granted resettlement opportunities.
3. Close to 100,000 Thai villagers who have long earned their normal livelihood in the seven provinces along the eastern and northeastern borders of Thailand have been seriously affected and uprooted by the influx of the Indochinese displaced persons. These Thai villagers have to be resettled in new environments and the Thai Government will have to devote much time and resources in the further economic and social development of these areas.
4. Fighting continues unabated in Kampuchea as Vietnam still refuses to heed the call of the United Nations General Assembly's resolutions for the total withdrawal of foreign forces and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchean people to decide their own future. If the fighting escalates, the influx of the Kampuchians along the border will again occur.
5. There has been little or no progress in voluntary repatriation programmes for Indochinese displaced persons, which constitute one of the important mandates of the UNHCR. The countries of origin of these displaced persons have not agreed to the principle that they accept the return of all those who wish to go back to their motherlands on their own free will. Moreover, various conditions were set up by the countries of origin which could result in these displaced persons remaining behind in countries of first asylum, thus constituting a destabilizing factor in the latter.
6. Vietnam has not agreed to the comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem which was proposed by the ASEAN countries to the United Nations and has received overwhelming support from the states members.

Thailand and the other ASEAN countries strongly believe that the most durable solution to the Kampuchean problem and the problem of Kampuchean displaced persons lies in the comprehensive political settlement. The ASEAN countries will continue to exert all efforts in this regard in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly's resolutions and the four negotiating elements of the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

In this connection, it is most gratifying to note that the nationalist Kampuchean factions have now been able to reach agreement on the establishment of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is indeed an expression of the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

The Thai Government sincerely hopes that the unification of the three Khmer factions under His Royal Highness Samdech Sihanouk will contribute positively to the quest for a just political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

In view of the foregoing, it can be seen that there exists a necessity for the international community and the United Nations organizations and agencies to continue their relief assistance programme to the Indochinese displaced persons in Thai holding centres, the Kampuchians along the border as well as the affected Thai villagers.

The decline in relief assistance or any other indication toward the lessening of interest on the part of the international community in regard to the problem of displaced persons in Thailand will not in any way contribute to the ongoing efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

SU ANAKHOT URGES NEUTRAL STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

BK151257 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Undeclared War"]

[Text] Historically Thailand and Vietnam have always been the two large countries of Southeast Asia constantly trying to expand their influence to neighboring countries. Because of this, although they have no common border, the two countries have often had conflicts which sometimes developed into war. A historical cause of conflict between Thailand and Vietnam is Kampuchea, an inherently weak "buffer" country. At one time it was a protectorate of Thailand, another time of Vietnam.

At present Kampuchea is under Vietnamese occupation. One country which certainly stands to be affected by this is Thailand which shares a common border with Kampuchea. As a frontline state, Thailand is therefore compelled to do everything to keep Kampuchea as an independent state which will serve as a "buffer" even though this might put it in confrontation with Vietnam.

In this manner, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been set up with the support of China and the United States for the ASEAN bloc in the effort to counter the influence of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The Soviet Union and Vietnam meanwhile did not remain idle. As an immediate step, a conference of the Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Hen Samrin's Kampuchea -- was held and proposals put forth as a countermeasure.

From a political and diplomatic point of view, this is an "undeclared war" between them. This war began with the communist takeover of Vietnam after World War II and has developed ever since. Although ASEAN, with Thailand as its frontline state, and Indochina, with Vietnam as a spearhead, do not engage in direct military clashes, the fact that they are in a political and diplomatic "undeclared war" makes one feel that the chances of a military confrontation cannot be ruled out. This is why the present government has come under strong attack from parliamentarians, the press and the people who doubt whether its foreign policy on this matter is correct and whether it accords with the national interest.

SU ANAKHOT has made its opinion known that, on this matter, Thailand must take a strictly neutral stand and should let other countries in ASEAN play a leading role instead. We hereby reiterate our point and assert our view that this government should not use 45 million Thai as a tool of any power because we have seen many examples of the disadvantages of such a policy. It was the same mistake made by the governments in power in the Indochinese countries before the communist takeovers.

There is a tendency for the "undeclared war" to get worse. It is still not too late for us to pull out from the Kampuchean issue and take an independent stand in order to safeguard our national independence, sovereignty and the interests we have inherited from our forefathers.

SU ANAKHOT: SMUGGLING CAUSE OF TENSION WITH LAOS

BK160744 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 11 Jul 82 pp 18-20

[Unattributed report: "A Visit to Don Sangkhi"]

[Summary] A group of Bangkok reporters recently visited Ban Mai, Tambon Kutbong, Phon Phisai District, Nong Khai Province, in order to get a view of the Don Sangkhi islet in the Mekong River where Lao forces opened fire on Thai Mekong River patrol boats twice last year and again this year. The people of Ban Mai, who were evacuated when the latest incident took place, have returned to their homes. Yet, the situation is still unstable and the area's border forces have been strengthened to reinforce security.

Asked why our river patrol boats have frequently come under attacks and why we have never attacked them in reprisal, the commander of the Mekong River operation unit, Navy Captain Phichit Chawanase, said: "We do not know why they opened fire at us during the latest incident."

"In fact, we have never understood why Laos has to take such drastic actions. We cannot do anything to solve the problem since we are not the ones responsible for it. The problem of the Mekong River is difficult. Laos insists we have no right to patrol on its side, but sometimes we have to because we have to prevent communist infiltration and ensure our security."

Smuggling and narcotics trafficking are major problems. Strategic goods such as rice and weapons and contraband such as radio and television sets are smuggled out for sale in Laos. Once they get there, the goods fetch extremely high prices. Goods smuggled from Thailand into Laos are primarily manufactured goods, whereas the goods smuggled from Laos into Thailand consist largely of livestock and forest products and M-16's and M-79's supplied to Laos by the Soviet Union. "When they run out of ammunition, they sell the weapons at cheap prices to the Thai side and those weapons fall into the hands of villagers. We must be very careful on this matter, said the commander of the Mekong River operation unit."

While Thailand is trying to suppress border smuggling, Laos seems to encourage it. For example, it has set up cooperatives and encouraged Thai contraband traders to join as members. Whenever Thai Mekong River patrol boats give chase to vessels loaded with smuggled goods, Laos opens fire to protect those vessels. When Thailand tried to eliminate marijuana production in Nakhon Phanom Province, Laos allowed entrepreneurs from that province to cross over to the Laos side, set up plantations there and then send back their products for sale on the Thai side.

The commander of the Mekong River operation unit said Thai officials did not take strong reprisals against Lao troops because of the Thai Government's policy to maintain good relations with Laos. "We think of the brotherly bond between our peoples and we have tried our best to reduce the tension. Thailand realizes that Laos is being used by Vietnam to put pressure on Thailand. Yet, we must remain calm because we don't want to push Laos further away from us. If we take strong reprisals, we will have to close border points. This will affect our relations and will not contribute to our policy of promoting friendly relations with Laos, Navy Capt Phichit Chawanasen said."

MARITIME TREATY WITH MALAYSIA RATIFIED 15 JULY

BK160732 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia today exchanged instruments of ratification for the treaty on the delimitation of the maritime boundaries, the memorandum of understanding on the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Thailand and the treaty and memorandum of understanding signed by the two countries in Kuala Lumpur on 24 October 1979.

The signing ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1100 today between Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Malaysian Ambassador to Thailand Datuk Shahuddin Mohamed Talib.

THACH ANNOUNCES WITHDRAWAL, LEAVES ON ASEAN TOUR

BK160807 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 16 Jul 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, July 16 (AFP) -- Vietnam began yesterday a partial pullout of its estimated 150,000-180,000 troops from Cambodia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said today as he left on a four-nation tour of Southeast Asia. But Mr. Thach gave no details of how many troops were involved in the withdrawal, which had been announced as a "good will" gesture on July 7 after a two-day conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City. He said at that time the number would be "significant." Reliable sources here said the pullout would involve slightly more troops than the 20,000-30,000 they said were withdrawn unannounced from Cambodia last year.

Mr. Thach made his announcement today as he left for Bangkok on the first leg of a swing aimed at persuading a dubious Southeast Asia of Hanoi's sincere desire to ease tensions sparked by its military move in Cambodia in December 1978.

He was to spend two days on a private visit to Bangkok before going to Singapore, another member of the noncommunist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), where he will stay from Sunday to Tuesday, semi-official sources said. Mr. Thach will then go to Burma and a third ASEAN member, Malaysia, before returning to Bangkok July 27 and 28 for talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, they said. The Vietnamese minister is to visit the other two ASEAN partners, Indonesia and the Philippines, in October. The current trip will give Mr. Thach a chance to get first-hand reaction to the troop withdrawal as well as Indochinese proposals for a "security zone" on the Thai-Cambodian border and an international conference on Southeast Asia.

He said on departure that he was undertaking the trip with a sense of "realism and modesty, but also with hope" for progress in resolving differences with the ASEAN countries.

The Indochinese proposals, which received a cool response from Thailand and other countries, got a boost here today from visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who said they could be a "basis for negotiations" in the Cambodian conflict. Mr. Pahr, also chairman of the international conference on Cambodia held last year in New York and boycotted in Vietnam flew to Bangkok today after a two-day official visit here in his ministerial capacity. The trip included talks with Mr. Thach and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The Austrian said that while the proposals by Vietnam, Laos and the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government were far from the New York conference's calls for a total Vietnamese withdrawal and free elections in Cambodia, they had "a very positive aspect." "They can be the basis for negotiations which I hope will begin with Mr. Thach's trip to several ASEAN countries," Mr. Pahr said before leaving for talks with top Thai officials in Bangkok. "Most important is that negotiations begin among all parties concerned."

The Vietnamese minister said that the ASEAN countries have had varying responses to the Indochinese proposals. He added that the reaction of Thailand was the most important but China, the Khmer Rouge's chief backer, wanted to put a spanner in the works of the peace progress. Mr. Thach also said that during his talks with Mr. Pahr, the Austrian had "appreciated" Vietnam's position that Hanoi would withdraw all its troops from Cambodia only when the "outside threat" had been eliminated, an apparent reference to China.

[In an earlier Hanoi-dated report on the troop withdrawal, AFP at 0803 GMT on 14 July added: "Semi-official sources here said that instructions have been passed down to Vietnamese military commanders in Cambodia to allow journalists with visas from Phnom Penh to observe the troop withdrawal."]

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR ARRIVES 14 JULY

OW141532 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 14 -- Willibald Pahr, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, arrived here this afternoon for an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He was welcomed by Vice Minister Ha Van Lau and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a party tonight in honour of his Austrian counterpart.

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW151706 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 15 -- Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. Also present on the occasion was Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau.

Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the Austrian foreign minister for this visit and expressed the wish for constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Austria. Pham Van Dong said the root cause of the threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is the expansionist and hegemonist policy pursued by China in collusion with the United States, and highly valued Austria's contribution to the maintenance of peace and mutual understanding among nations. He wished Willibald Pahr fulfillment of his mission in his current trip to countries in this region.

The Austrian foreign minister expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's fight for national defence and his joy at the results he had obtained in this visit which he said is a new step in the development of the relations between the two countries. Regarding Southeast Asia, Willibald Pahr said that the visit helped him understand better the situation in this region and the Vietnamese Government's viewpoint, i.e. its readiness to withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea once the outside threat to this region is removed.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Departs 16 July

OW160823 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 16 -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left here today, concluding a three-day visit to Vietnam.

While here, he was cordially received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with him. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral issues and international matters of mutual concern. Willibald Pahr invited Nguyen Co Thach to visit Austria, and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NHAN DAN HITS PRC REACTION TO TREATY PROPOSALS

OW160813 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 16 -- NHAN DAN today points out that the "Beijing reactionaries are an enemy of peace and stability in Southeast Asia". The paper, commenting on China's crude distortion of the new initiatives taken by the three Indochinese countries at the recent foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City, says:

"Beijing has turned a deaf ear to the three Indochinese countries' proposals for bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful co-existence, and ignored Vietnam's call for a resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks, giving all sorts of absurd pretexts. Now again Beijing does not respond to Vietnam's invitation to resume bilateral negotiations. The main reason is that it is not willing to settle problems through negotiations. On the contrary, Beijing is doing its best, together with U.S. imperialism, to apply political, economic and military pressures to the three Indochinese countries, maintain tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border, conduct a war of all-out sabotage against Vietnam and, at the same time, prepare for overt aggression to annex the three Indochinese countries".

"Meanwhile", NHAN DAN continues, "Beijing is seeking to prevent dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. That is why it is strongly opposed to the call for Thailand to join the three Indochinese states in a quest for necessary measures to ensure each country's security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

The paper continues: "Beijing shows even greater impudence by distorting taken [as received] by the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in withdrawing a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea this very month, and Kampuchea's proposal for security zone along its common border with Thailand. Clearly, this positive initiative stems from a desire for dialogue rather than confrontation, and it proves that the Kampuchean revolution is stronger than ever".

NHAN DAN notes that the only thing Beijing can do against the Indochinese countries' stand is to call it a "diplomatic ploy" to "involve Thailand in the Indochinese conflict". "But" NHAN DAN says, "it is a fact that Beijing itself has involved Thailand in the 'Kampuchean problem' in its own expansionist, hegemonistic interests to the detriment of the Thai people themselves. Beijing has grouped various political corpses into a 'coalition government' for 'Democratic Kampuchea' which progressive opinion in the world has exposed as a guise for the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, and to which Beijing is clinging to oppose the three Indochinese countries and maintain tension in Southeast Asia". "The warm acclaim given by progressive opinion to the new initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea", NHAN DAN says, "proves that the three Indochinese countries are genuine advocates of friendship and cooperation in the region and that China alone is opposed to them in pursuit of its expansionistic policy vis-a-vis the whole of Southeast Asia".

KAMPUCHEA COALITION GOVERNMENT CALLED 'FARCE'

BK151204 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to Western sources, the so-called coalition government of exiled Khmer reactionary groups has been set up. Commenting on this development, our commentator has this to say:

First of all, we must say this is just a farce. Our view is also shared by those who, for some reason, are supporting that Khmer coalition. The propaganda machine in China, the United States and Thailand at first spread the rumor that the three exiled Khmer reactionary groups still disagreed to a meeting place inside Kampuchean territory, and that both Sihanouk and Son Sann refused to go to the Khmer Rouge-controlled zone. They tried to make people believe that these forces have their own liberated zone. Then, almost at the same time, both Beijing and Bangkok announced that the tripartite coalition government was set up in a mountainous area in western Kampuchea on 9 July. However, a report released by the radio station of the Pol Pot genocidal clique in China said that on 10 July the three leaders of the exiled Khmer reactionary forces were still in Bangkok. The same radio reported that by that day they had stayed in Erawan Hotel in the center of Bangkok capital.

So, what did the Bangkok authorities mean to say the three exiled Khmer reactionary groups have set up their coalition government inside Kampuchean territory? It may be understood that the sanctuaries given by the Thai authorities in the border area to the exiled Khmer forces belong to Kampuchean territory. Bangkok should be careful about allowing the Khmer reactionaries to use part of Thai territory. What if these reactionaries keep on staying there and collude with Thai Maoist rebels?

By serving the Beijing expansionists and fostering the exiled Khmer forces, the Bangkok authorities are creating a double disaster to the destiny of their nation. The Thai paper THE NATION on 25 June said this is a mistake the Thai Government should avoid. It called on the Thai Government to pay more attention to improving the people's life than to the Kampuchean coalition.

Whatever their efforts, the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and their followers cannot deceive people by their political farce. The decision of Vietnam and Kampuchea to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea this July eloquently proves that the Kampuchean situation is stable and irreversible. Having failed to find other henchmen, the Beijing expansionists, the United States imperialists and their supporters had to jointly furbish the face of the genocidal clique. Judging from the arrangement of the portfolio in the coalition government, people can easily see this is a disguised genocidal clique without Pol Pot. Except Pol Pot, all other chief murderers like Khieu Samphan, Son Sen and Ieng Sary hold key positions. In fact, their coalition government is just a kind of formalin produced by China, the United States and Thailand to keep the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea from decaying at least from now to the coming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in September.

As president of the coalition government, Sihanouk will visit some ASEAN and Western countries to seek aid. It is obvious that Sihanouk has sold himself to China and is serving Beijing's design against the reviving Khmer nation.

Contrary to the expectation of the exiled Khmer reactionaries and their masters, the situation in Kampuchea is changing for the better. The Khmer nation saved from genocide is happily rebuilding the country with disinterested assistance of the brotherly Vietnamese people. The Chinese expansionists, the United States imperialists and their followers can in no way reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

COUNCIL OF STATE CONFERS ORDERS ON LAO LEADERS

OW151704 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 15 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on five Lao party and state leaders.

The recipients are: Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-premier and minister of finance; Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. vice-premier, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and minister for foreign affairs; and Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly.

The decrees to this effect, all signed by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, say that the decoration is the acknowledgement of the recipients' valuable contribution to the special friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two countries.

NHAN DAN Praises Decoration

OW160913 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 16 -- Following the conferment of the Vietnamese Gold Star Order on Lao party Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihane and President Souphanouvong, the decoration of five Political Bureau members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party with the Ho Chi Minh Order is another expression of the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the two countries, comments NHAN DAN today.

The paper says the honour bespeaks Vietnam's high evaluation of the Lao people's profound international feelings for the Vietnamese people and the valuable contributions they have made to the consolidation and development of the special friendship with Vietnam, which friendship has been a decisive factor of victory for both countries.

The paper says that to strengthen their special friendship with Laos and with Kampuchea has been a major concern of the party, government and people of Vietnam. "With the advent of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by Ho Chi Minh", NHAN DAN recalls, "the two nations have fought side by side against their common enemies, sharing weal and woe. Then, with the signing of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation their militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation have further been developed".

NHAN DAN quotes the following statement, made by Kaysone Phomvihane at the fifth C.P.V. Congress: "Fully aware that the special solidarity, militant alliance and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos are a law governing the existence and development of the two countries, our party has paid great attention to educating our cadres, party members and people in the Lao-Vietnamese solidarity. We resolutely struggle against all divisive enemy schemes, and urge our children to cultivate these special relations to make them bear fruit forever".

"On this occasion," the paper says, "we wish the fraternal Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, still greater achievements in defending and building their country".

NHAN DAN REPORTS ON VIETNAMESE WORKING IN USSR

BK141252 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Manh Binh, VNA correspondent in the Soviet Union: "Vietnamese Workers at a Soviet Production Enterprise"]

[Summary] "Comrade N. Bezeyeva, deputy director general of the Barnaul chemical fiber production enterprise, took me to the capron fiber production area, where Vietnamese workers were working. This is one of the enterprise's three separate production areas, to which a fourth synthetic fiber production plant will be added next year. Together with the director of the capron fiber plant, D. Mennikov, we visited various workshops located on separate floors. There were few workers. The machines functioned automatically, while their operators sprightly walked back and forth between rows of machines, keeping a watchful eye on their operation. The Vietnamese workers were easily recognizable by their slender figures. These were girls about 19 or 20 years old, most of whom just graduated from general high schools last year. Now and then they exchanged opinions with the technical advisers in their workshops or with their fellow Soviet women workers in the nearby machine sections. They worked deftly and confidently, often discreetly answering visitors' first questions with a smile. I struck up a conversation with Misses Pham Thai Ly (from Binh Tri Thien), Bui Thi Hai and Doan Thi Hoan (from Nghe Tinh) of the fiber rolling workshop; Tran Thi Nga (from Hanoi) of the silk roving workshop, and so forth. Having lived away from their families for 9 months, they were all homesick; but what worried them even more was how to make their families understand and feel confident about their living here. All of them have now acquired a skill and a smattering of Russian to communicate at work and in daily life.

They also have Russian girlfriends to exchange confidences and go out with on their days off. They have come to truly understand the sincerity and warm hospitality of Soviet workers, especially Soviet women. This was something I could feel even more clearly during my stay in Barnaul, the central city of the Altay Kray, western Siberia's rice bowl.

"Comrade Bezeyeva told me that Vietnamese workers were not working only in four of the workshops. In the closed cycle of capron fiber production, there were three other workshops, including a chemical fiber spinning workshop and a machine shop, which required mastery of complex technology by the workers. The machine shop in particular required workers tall enough to operate various machines. To help us train an adequate contingent of workers for capron fiber production, a highly valuable fiber industry in our country in the future, the factory leadership committee planned to send some of the Vietnamese workers to these workshops to learn more skills and even to train as technicians in the factory's laboratory."

In the enterprise's technical education room, Engineer R. Grigorenko talked about the process of training Vietnamese workers. First, the enterprise invited 15 Russian language teachers to teach our workers. After 430 hours of language study, the Vietnamese began receiving 6 months of vocational training. Each week, aside from their theoretical lessons, they went to various workshops to practice under the supervision of highly skilled workers.

"Our workers also received preferential treatment during their vocational training. A Soviet trainee is paid 60 rubles in the first month. In the second month, when he begins to receive an income derived from his output, his initial allowance is cut by 40 percent. From the fourth month to graduation, this allowance is reduced by 80 percent. On the contrary, the Vietnamese workers were paid 78 rubles throughout the first 3 months of training. In the last month of their class, they were still entitled to 40 percent of their initial allowance. In reality, in last April, the last month of their training, our workers in the four workshops received an average salary of 145-204 rubles. Some -- like Miss Vo Thi Thuy, who made as much as 230 rubles, and Miss Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, 272 rubles -- got even more."

On the afternoon of 2 May, the enterprise's director general, V. Makhin, and Trade Union Chairman Ye. Brinek took me to visit the enterprise's ski resort. Comrade Makhin told me that in a few more months this area would become a winter and summer sports complex for workers.

"Here, it can be said that the attention given to Vietnamese trainees was remarkable for both its scope and substance. On the evening of 29 April, I attended a meeting marking May Day held by the local industrial district the corporation was located in.

"In a speech reviewing the district's achievements, the first secretary of the district party committee, A. Gulyayev, mentioned the Vietnamese workers among those sent by 11 foreign countries to Barnaul for vocational training. He said: 'The vocational training of Vietnamese workers at the chemical fiber enterprise and Altay region's continued acceptance of new Vietnamese workers this year are bright examples of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and friendship. We are proud of this friendship. All of the Vietnamese who arrived here nearly a year ago have mastered complex skills, worked devotedly and fulfilled their norms.' He recalled the examples set by Vietnamese workers in study and the wholehearted assistance given them by Soviet workers in vocational training."

I also attended a get-together at the office of the Altay party committee. Comrade V. Mishchenko, second secretary of the committee, who chaired the meeting, reminded the responsible cadres to include the Vietnamese workers in Soviet workers' collective activities and to ensure that they enjoy the same rights as their Soviet colleagues.

LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW151702 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 15 -- A delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its president, Souk Vongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, minister of public health, arrived here today to visit Vietnam and attend the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and co-operation between Laos and Vietnam.

The delegation was welcomed by Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; representatives of the Commission for External Relations of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; members of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and the representative of the Lao Embassy in Vietnam.

PARTY GREETES JCP ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW150823 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 15 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan on its 60th anniversary (July 15). The message says:

"In extremely difficult conditions, the Communist Party of Japan has always been in the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly companies, for a genuinely independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan, thus considerably contributing to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Asia and throughout the world.

"We wish the Communist Party of Japan further success in that struggle, and thank the Communist Party, the working class, and democratic and progressive forces of Japan for their valuable support to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as their present socialist construction and national defence.

"May the solidarity between the Communist Parties of Vietnam and Japan be ever lasting. May the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples constantly consolidate and develop".

JCP Envoy Gives Reception

OW151708 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 15 -- A reception for the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Japan was given here this evening by T. Miyamoto, member of the JCP Central Committee and resident permanent representative of the JCP in Vietnam.

The guests included Tran Xuan Bac, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Vi, member of the VCP Central Committee and mayor of Hanoi; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy-director of the VCP External Relations Commission; Vo Dong Giang, deputy-minister for foreign affairs; and Tran Danh Tuyen, president of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association.

The host spoke of the glorious history of the JCP. He wished the Vietnamese people new achievements in socialist construction and national defence and the solidarity and friendship between the JCP and VCP and the peoples of Vietnam and Japan constant consolidation and development. T. Miyamoto also wished VCP General Secretary Le Duan and other Vietnamese leaders good health.

In reply, Tran Xuan Bach warmly congratulated the JCP on its anniversary. He wished the JCP new and still greater success in its struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. He also wished JCP leaders good health.

The party took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

FRIENDSHIP GROUPS SENDS MESSAGE ON PRC FLOODS

OW090418 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- The Vietnam-China Friendship Association has expressed sympathy with its counterpart in China over the big floods occurring in southeastern China recently, especially in the province of Fujian.

"The Vietnam-China Friendship Association extends to you and, through you, to the people in the stricken areas, the Vietnamese people's sympathy. We hope that the flood-stricken people will promptly overcome the aftermath to restore production and bring life back to normal," the Vietnamese association says in its message.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES BURMESE AMBASSADOR

OW071918 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 7 -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Kyaw Thant, presented his credentials to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with him.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING YUGOSLAV ENVOY

OW092048 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 9 -- Milorad Bozinovic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today (?paid) a farewell call on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before returning home for a new assignment. The Vietnamese Government leader had a cordial talk with the Yugoslav diplomat.

DO MUOI ATTENDS MPR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

OW092045 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 9 -- Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Damdinjab gave a reception here tonight on the anniversary of Mongolia's 61st national day (July 11).

Present on this occasion were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Anh, vice-president of the National Assembly; Tran Dang Khoa, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the party Central Committee Foreign relations Commission; Hoang Luong, deputy foreign minister; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defense, and other officials.

VFF DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

OW151700 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 15 -- The delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Front's Central Committee, has returned here from Bulgaria.

During its visit, the delegation attended the 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and activities marking Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary.

The delegation was met on its return by officials of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Hanoi A. Itov.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY EXAMINED

BK161025 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In an interview with a group of journalists to mark his first year in office, the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, clarified that the new economic policy, which seeks to restructure the Malaysian economy so that it truly reflects the make-up of Malaysian society, should not be seen as a rigid set of rules.

He stressed that the government had no intention of getting every foreign-owned industrial company formed after independence to restructure its equity along the lines laid down in the new economic policy. The new economic policy has often been misunderstood, especially in regard to the sharing of equity. What the new economic policy is seeking is to create an economic situation where the foreign share of the whole corporate sector is brought to 30 percent and the Malaysian share of 70 percent is divided, so that the Bumiputras have 30 percent and the non-Bumiputra sector of Malaysian society owns 40 percent.

A further factor that is often misunderstood is that this sharing of the economy is based on the concept of a growing economy. In other words, what is sought for in the new economic policy is to enlarge the corporate sector of the Malaysian economy in such a manner that in real money terms, there would be no loss either to foreign investors or domestic non-Bumiputra investors, even though at the end of the exercise the equitable percentage sharing of the corporate sector envisaged in the new economic policy is achieved.

It could well turn out -- and this is the goal of the Malaysian Government -- that the foreign investor would find that his 30 percent share of the Malaysian corporate sector would be in real money terms larger than it is today. As for the foreign investor, so for the non-Bumiputra sector of the Malaysian economy.

Two other important elements of the new economic policy is to see that the corporate sector in terms of its staffing truly reflects the make-up of Malaysia's multi-racial society, and equally important that the efforts made to achieve the objective of the new economic policy would result in a greater technology transfer from the developed countries to Malaysia.

For the objectives of the new economic policy to [words indistinct] would not be detrimental to any sector of the Malaysian economic society, it is imperative that investments from both domestic and foreign sources should be encouraged. It might be felt, and this has often been expressed by many commentators, that the time of recession is a period during which investors should be very cautious and refrain from plunging into new investment. On the contrary, this could well be the time to move into new areas of industrial activity, particularly in a developing country like Malaysia.

It is of course a natural tendency on the part of the entrepreneurs to pull in your horns when an economy is depressed. But, as Dr Mahathir pointed out, there could well be many advantages in investing at such a time. Any investor worth his salt is normally cautious. He has to make a thorough study of the viability of a project before he puts his money in. That caution should undoubtedly prevail both at this time when the global economy is depressed, but it should not be carried to such an extent that viable projects, which take up some time to come on stream are ignored.

This could well be the best time to get the infrastructure for such a project more cheaply. It is this philosophy that is behind the Malaysian Government decision to continue with its heavy industry corporation project, especially as the project itself will take some time to come on stream while the viability and validity of the project is not in doubt.

WRITER DEPLORES LACK OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY

HK150141 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Alejandro Lichauco: "The National Situation: a Nationalist Interpretation"]

[Excerpts] From a nationalist perspective, the national situation appears essentially as a function of the utter powerlessness of our nation-state. It has a powerless economy, and its political system has been powerless to resist the external interventions designed precisely to preserve the economy in its powerless condition.

Let us start with the powerlessness of the economy because the national malaise springs from this. The frills of an artificial prosperity, symbolized by the luxury hotels, impressive offices and magnificent buildings that abound in Makati, actually conceal a powerlessness that is terrifying. The economy is so powerless that it cannot even be adequate in such basic hand tools as hammers, screwdrivers and pliers. Scandalously, we have to import 85 percent of our hand tool needs. As for machine tools, the economy, to all intents and purposes, is absolutely without power and capacity to produce them. As for converting our abundant mineral ores into finished metals, and making from them our own motors, engines, machines, agricultural implements, ships, and the innumerable hard items that give an economy its sinews and muscles, these are virtually out of the question, and we are today only planning for them through the proposed heavy industries. The periodic announcements on the 11 major industrial projects should precisely remind us that, in these closing decades of the twentieth century, we are a nation of 50 million people that still has to learn to produce its own tools, metals, machines, chemicals and ships, and otherwise to enter the industrial age.

The frightening absurdity of our powerlessness can be gleaned simply by visualizing what happens if we are cut off suddenly from sources of manufactured imports. Our economy could, literally, stop functioning and the nation plunged into a dark age of hunger, disease and chaos. Our economy is, plainly and simply speaking, a freak. It is as soft and spineless as our beer and bananas. We do not need 11 major industries. We need thousands of them. But we still have to put up a single one.

A nation with an economy as powerless as ours is a nation that can generate only very limited opportunities for work and livelihood for its people; it can only be overwhelmed, as we are, by poverty, and oppressed by its own backwardness.

The debilitating repercussions of this powerlessness are what our rural areas reflect: The tens of thousands of sleepy, backward and impoverished barrios where 70 percent of our people live, vast numbers of them undernourished, with an educational attainment not beyond 5th grade, dependent on, and exploited by, institutional mechanisms and impersonal market whose nature and workings they are powerless even to understand; human beings who will likely leave this life without as much as having used a telephone or adding machine, seen a computer, understood how fractions add or multiply, read a classic, reflected on the scriptures, or been treated by a dentist. These barrios constitute the soul of our nation's culture and civilization because they are the habitat of the overwhelming majority of our people. In them, one stares at live but stark models of commodities made desolate by the powerlessness of their economy, and by the fragile basis of their material life.

The question is, why? Why must our economy be so powerless when others are so powerful? Why, when others have soared to the age of space, have we remained glued to the age of agriculture? Why, when neighbors around, once as backward as we are, now turn out and export engines and machines, ocean vessels and whole factories, we cannot even produce toys and screwdrivers of quality? To say that this is because we have delayed our industrialization is to state the obvious and to beg the question. Why have industrialization, which alone can give an agricultural economy the power that is so wantonly lacks, been so scandalously delayed? The answer to this is crucial to our understanding of the national situation.

MONGOLIAJUSTICE MINISTER, SUPREME COURT HEAD APPOINTED

WA152020 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] In accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, G. Ish has been relieved of his responsibilities as chairman of the MPR Supreme Court, and B. Chimid has been relieved of his responsibilities as MPR minister of justice because of another assignment. Baraagiyn Chimid has been approved as chairman of the MPR Supreme Court, Origiyn Jambaldorj has been appointed MPR minister of justice, and Baasayn Dangaasuren has been approved as deputy chairman of the MPR Supreme Court.

TSEDENBAL AWARDED VIETNAMESE DECORATION

OW140209 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 13 (MONTSAME) -- The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has awarded Yumjaagyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, the Vietnamese Order of Red Star for his important contribution to developing and consolidating fraternal friendship, combat unity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

BURMASRV AGRICULTURE DELEGATION VISITS RANGOON

BK121509 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] An agriculture delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Dr Tong Tran Dao, vice minister for agriculture, flew into Rangoon airport at 1500 today. The vice minister and delegation were welcomed at the airport by Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forests U Kyaw Htein, SRV Ambassador to Burma Pham Manh Diem and heads of departments and corporations under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

(Tran Sy Trung), professor of the Agricultural Science Institute, accompanied the vice minister as member of the delegation which will study agriculture programs in Burma.

ARMY SMASHES BCP OPIUM REFINERIES IN LOI-LAM

BK051530 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Beginning 27 June 1982, troops from the Eastern Military Command and the 66th Light Infantry Division launched a joint operation against opium refineries manned by followers of the Burma Communist Party (BCP) in Loi-Lam area in (Mong Hsat) township near the Thai-Burma border.

Between 27 June and 1 July 1982, government troops clashed with insurgents on seven occasions. During the clashes, four enemy insurgents were killed while two from the government side lost their lives. Five big barrels of raw opium, five big bales of opium residue, four big barrels of liquid opium, three small barrels of liquid opium, various kinds of chemicals and drugs, equipment for refining opium, two radio sets and arms were seized from the three enemy opium refining stations. Fifty-five large huts and 47 small huts were seized and destroyed during the operations.

During the operations against the insurgents' opium refineries in Loi-Lam region, over 6.3 million kyats-worth of counterfeit 100-kyat notes and blocks for printing them were seized at the (Khatmele) opium refinery. Opium-refining BCP insurgents fled across the border. Government troops are continuing to search for opium-refining stations in Loi-Lam region.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 19, 1982

Debbie

